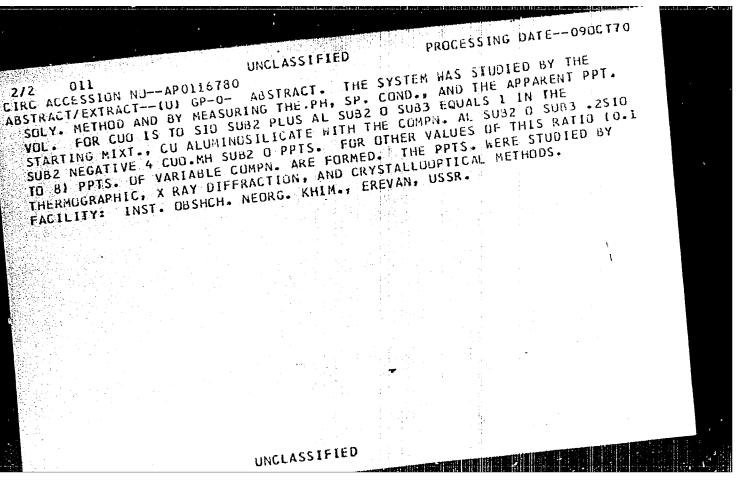
PROCESSING DATE--230CT70 TITLE-THE INFLUENCE OF THE VERMAL ZONE OF CEREBELLUM ANTERIOR LOBE ON THE BACKGROUND ACTIVITY OF THE FASTIGIAL NEURONS -U-AUTHOR-(02)-AMATUNI, A.S., OGANESYAN, E.A. SOURCE--NEYROFIZIOLOGIYA, 1970, VOL 2, NR 3, PP 260-268 COUNTRY OF INFO--USSR DATE PUBLISHED----70 SUBJECT AREAS -- BIOLOGICAL AND MEDICAL SCIENCES TOPIC TAGS--CEREBELLUM, CAT, NEURON, ELECTRICITY CONTROL MARKING--NO RESTRICTIONS STEP NO--UR/0660/70/002/003/0260/0268 DOCUMENT CLASS--UNCLASSIFIED PROXY REEL/FRAME--1999/1624 CIRC ACCESSION NO--APO123467 UNCLASSIFIED

PROCESSING DATE--230CT70 . UNCLASSIFIED ABSTRACT/EXTRACT--(U) GP-0- ABSTRACT. THE INFLUENCE OF ELECTRICAL STIMULATION OF THE ANTERIOR LOBE OF THE CEREBELLAR CORTEX ON NEURONAL ACTIVITY OF DIFFERENT PARTS OF FASTIGIAL NUCLEI WAS STUDIED IN SLIGHTLY ANESTHESIZED (NEMBUTAL) CATS. THE INHIBITORY INFLUENCE OF THE CEREBELLAR CORTEX (80.6PERCENT OF THE RESPONDING NEURONS) WAS DISPLAYED IN A COMPLETE BLOCKADE OR SLOWING DOWN OF THE FREQUENCIES OF SPIKE ACTIVITY FOLLOWED A LONG AFTER DISCHARGE AND REBOUND EFFECT. FACILITATING INFLUENCE OF THE CEREBELLAR CORTEX (14.5PERCENT) OF NEURONS WAS CHARACTERIZED BY AN INCREASE IN THE FREQUENCIES OF SPIKE ACTIVITY. RECIPROCAL INFLUENCES ON DIFFERENT SUBORTICAL NEURONS AND BLOCKADE OF THE INHIBITORY INTERACTION BETWEEN NEIGHBOURING CELLS OF THE NUCLEUS WERE DISCOVERED. THE EFFECIENCY OF THE CORTICAL STIMULATION DEPENDED ON THE LOCATION OF THE ELECTRODE. ZONES OF MAXIMAL DESITY OF PROJECTIONS TO EACH NUCLEAR NEURON COULD BE DISCOVERED IN THE CEREBELLAR FACILITY: THE L. A. ORBELL INSTITUTE OF PHYSIOLOGY. ACADEMY OF SCIENCES, ARMENIAN SSR. YEREVAN. CORTEX. FACILITY: UNCLASSIFIED

TOPIC TAGS—COPPER CHLURIDLY SILICATE: WATER SILICATE: WATER CONTROL MARKING—NO RESTRICTIONS CONTROL MARKING—NO RESTRICTIONS CONTROL MARKING—NO RESTRICTIONS	APPROVED FOR RELEASE: U	9/17/2001 CIA-KDP86-00513K002202230011-8	5
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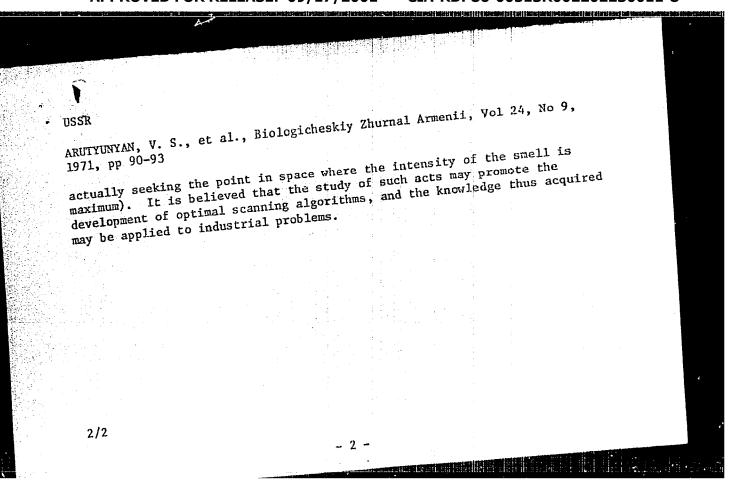
ARUTYUNYAN, V. S., ABOVYAN, V. G., and OGANESYAN Firm, Laboratory of , usk Neurobionics, Academy of Sciences Armenian SSR

"On the Problem of Scanning in Biological Systems" Yerevan, Biologicheskiy Zhurnal Armenii, Vol 24, No 9, 1971, pp 90-93

Abstract: A probabilistic model is developed of the search for an extreme point located somewhere in a search space, given a certain starting point. The effectiveness of a random path from the starting point to the extreme point is given in terms of the angle between this path and a straight line connecting the two points. After K independent experiments, which produce connecting the two points, a sample is taken of a certain set

K random paths between the two points, a sample is taken of a certain set of elements of the random event, and then from this set the single element is selected which is associated with the highest value of a certain index. Two formulas (for the discrete and continuous cases, respectively) are developed for determining the probability that a certain element will be

This model may be applied to extreme behavioral acts of animals, such as a dog seeking an odoriferous object located somewhere in a room (he is the best one.



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CCANESYAN, G. G., and CGANESYAN, M. G., Chair of Genetics and Cytology, USSR

"Comparative Radiosensitivity of Phage-Resistant and Lon Mutants of Escherichia -Yerevan State University

Yerevan, Biologicheskiy Zhurnal Armenii, Vol 24, No 12, Dec 71, p 99 Coli"

Abstract: When mutants, resistant to phages T2 and T4, were obtained from E. coli K12 (S), it was noted that much sliming takes place in colonies of some phage-resistant bacteria (mucoid colonies). A class of E. coli K12 nouse progressions of the second of the seco accompanied by abundant sliming of the colonies (lon mutations). The aim of the present paper is to study the radiosenstivity of phage-resistant mutants and the relationship of lon mutants to some T series phages. A large number of lon autants was obtained, distinguished by high radiosensitivity (exceeding the control by a factor of more than 100) and much sliming of the colonies. In not a single one of the analyzed cases did the lon mutation bring about phage T2, were obtained and analyzed. The colonies of all the mutations had much sliming, as in the case of lon mutations. In not a single one of the studied mutants was an increased sensitivity to ultraviolet rays noted in comparison to the initial culture.

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CCANESYAN, G. G., and CGANESYAN, M. G., Chair of Genetics and Cytology, Yerevan State University

"Comparative Radiosensitivity of Phage-Resistant and Lon Mutants of Escherichia

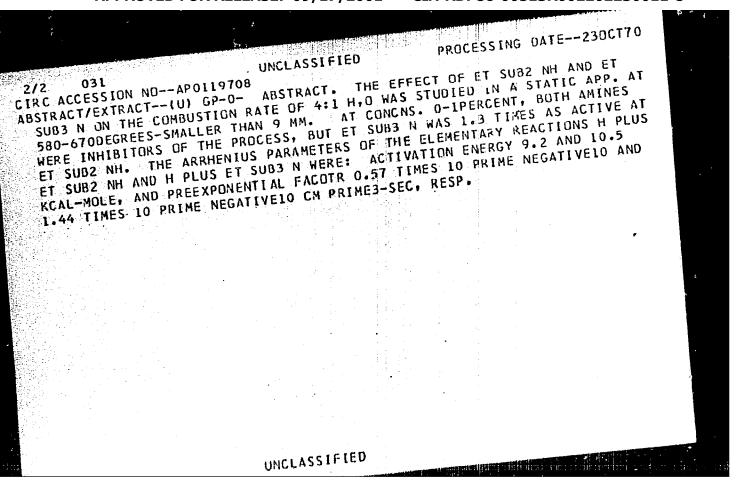
Yerevan, Biologicheskiy Zhurnal Armenii, Vol 24, No 12, Dec 71, p 99

Abstract: When mutants, resistant to phages T2 and T4, were obtained from E. coli K12 (S), it was noted that much sliming takes place in colonies of some phage-resistant bacteria (mucoid colonies). A class of E. coli K12 mutants if also known, in which elevated sensitivity to radiation is also accompanied by abundant sliming of the colonies (lon mutations). The aim of the present paper is to study the radiosenstivity of phase-resistant nutants and the relationship of lon mutants to some T series phages. A large number of lon mutants was obtained, distinguished by high radiomensitivity (exceeding the control by a factor of more than 100) and much slining of the colonies. In not a single one of the analyzed cases did the lon mutation bring about phage T2, were obtained and analyzed. The colonies of all the mutations had much sliming, as in the case of lon mutations. In not a single one of the studied mutants was an increased sensitivity to ultraviolet rays noted in comparison to the initial culture.

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PROCESSING DATE--230CTTO UNCLASSIFIED TRISTING TITLE--EFFECT OF DIETHYL AND TRIETHYLAMINES ON HYDROGEN COMBUSTION AT LOW PRESSURES RATE CONSTANTS OF THE H PLUS ET SUBZ NH AND H PLUS ET SUB3 N AUTHOR-(03)-NALBANDVAN, A.B., MKRYAN, T.G., OGANESYAN, K.T. COUNTRY OF INFO--USSR SOURCE-ARM. KHIM. ZH. 1970, 23(2), 114-18 DATE PUBLISHED ---- 70 TOPIC TAGS-TRIETHYLAMINE, COMBUSTION RATE, ACTIVATION ENERGY, SUBJECT AREAS--CHEMISTRY DIETHYLAMINE CONTROL MARKING--NO RESTRICTIONS STEP NO--UR/0426/70/023/002/0114/0118 DOCUMENT CLASS--UNCLASSIFIED PROXY REEL/FRAME--1997/0801 CIRC ACCESSION NO--APO119708 UNCLASSIFIED



UDC: 51

KORBUT, A. A., OVSIYEVICH, B. L., OGANESYAN, L. A., PITTEL', B. G., Leningrad Department of the Central Mathematical Economics Institute, Academy of Sciences of the USSR

"Concerning V. V. Kolbin's Survey 'Stochastic Programming'"

Po povodu obzora V. V. Kolbina "Stokhasticheskoye programmirovaniye" (cf. English above), Leningrad, 1971, 12 pp, ill. (No 4000-72 Dep.) (from RZh--Kibernetika, No 6, Jun 72, Abstract No 6V443 Dep.)

Translation: It is shown that V. V. Kolbin's survey "Stochastic Programming" (RZh-Mat, 1970, 6V529) is mostly plagiarized from Zellmer's papers (G. Zellmer, "On Formulating Problems in Linear Stochastic Optimization", Math. und Wirtsch., Band 6, Berlin, 1969, pp 11-44; Wiss. Z. Hochsch. Cekonomie, Berlin, 1968, No 2, pp 163-169; No 4). The numerous inaccuracies and errors of the survey are enalyzed. In particular, mention is made of gross errors in lemma 1.1, in the corollary of lemma 1.2, in lemmas 5.1, 5.2 and 5.4, and in theorems 5.1, 6.1 and 8.1. Authors' abstract.

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Alkaloids

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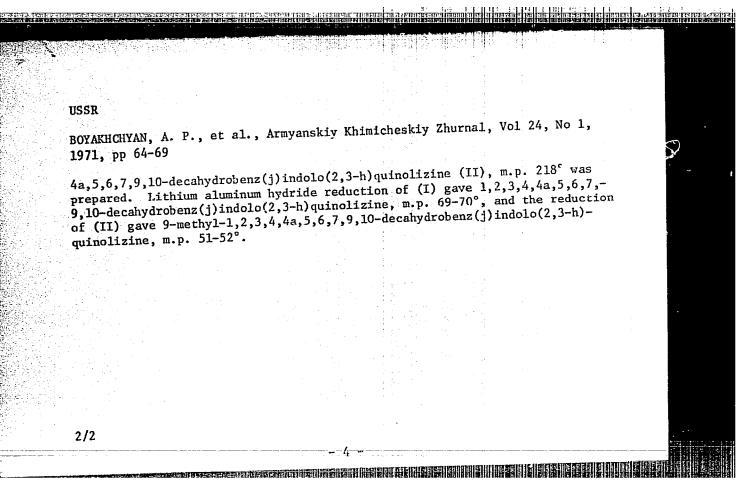
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BOYAKHCHYAN, A. P., OGANESYAN, L. L., and TATEVOSYAN, G. T., Institute of Fine Organic Chémistry, Acad. Sc. Armenian SSR, Yerevan

"Indole Derivatives. XXXI. Indole Analogs of Erythrine Alkaloids With a

Yerevan, Armyanskiy Khimicheskiy Zhurnal, Vol 24, No 1, 1971, pp 64-69

Abstract: Synthesis of benz(j)indolo(2,3-h)quinolizine type compounds is described. A mixture of tryptamine, β -(2-ketocyclohexyl) propionic acid and xylene was refluxed in a nitrogen atmosphere, xylene was removed, the residue dissolved in chloroform, washed and dried, and the solvent removed. Crystallization from methanol gave an unsaturated lactam, m.p. 198° which could be converted to 7-exo-1,2,3,4,4a,5,6,7,9,10-decahydrobenz(j) indolo-(2,3-h)quinolizine (I), m.p. 287° by treatment with hydrochloric acid. enol lactone of β-(2-oxocyclohexyl) propionic acid reacted with tryptamine in benzene, the crystalline material formed was separated, the benzene solution was chromatographed on an alumina column to give a tryptamide of β-(2-oxocyclohexyl) propionic acid, m.p. 107°, which again could be converted to (I) by treatment with HCl. In a similar manner 7-0x0-9-methyl-1,2,3,4,-1/2



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